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## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### *Current quarantine measures.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, September 19, 1900.]

#### *Plague.*

GERMAN EMPIRE.—Proclamation to limit importation from Glasgow, September 14, 1900:

In virtue of the law in regard to the control of diseases which are a public menace, dated June 30, 1900, and the proclamation in regard to limitation of traffic as a means of preventing the introduction of cholera and plague, July 4, 1900, the following regulations are hereby put in force from the date of their publication:

BERLIN, September 14, 1900.

(1) Importation and transportation of body linen, old and worn clothing, used bed clothing, and rags of every sort from Glasgow, are prohibited.

(2) Body linen, bed-clothing, and articles of clothing carried by passengers as luggage, are not subject to this prohibition. Importation of the same, may, however, be made dependent on certificate of previous disinfection.

(3) The imperial chancellor is empowered to make exceptions under these regulations.

COUNT VON POSADOWSKY,  
*Representative of the Imperial Chancellor.*

HUNGARY.—According to advices of September 7, received from Fiume, the Government has ordered sanitary police control for vessels coming direct from ports of Great Britain.

FRANCE.—According to advices received from the sanitary authorities of Dunkirk, a sanitary pass is obligatory for all vessels arriving from England, Scotland, or Ireland. Arrivals from Glasgow undergo a ten days' quarantine in the roads, reckoned from the date of departure from said port, before being admitted to inspection and disinfection at the quarantine station.

BELGIUM.—The minister for agriculture has ordered that the requirements of the order of April 5, 1897, be put into effect against arrivals from Glasgow. Such arrivals by sea shall be subject, at the quarantine station in the Scheldt, at the ports of Ostend and Nieuport and at Selzaete, to the requirements of the Venice convention of March 19, 1897.

NETHERLANDS.—The orders of February 28, May 4, and June 29, of this year, by which Aden, Port Said, Djiddah, and Smyrna are declared plague infected, is declared out of force.

RUSSIA.—According to advices of September 10, received from St. Petersburg, the minister of the interior has ordered that all vessels arriving from Glasgow, which have not quarantined at the Swedish island of Kensö, in the Cattegat, and can not show a certificate to this effect, shall not be admitted to ports of the Baltic, but shall be remanded to the island of Kensö. All arrivals from British ports shall be subject to strict sanitary police observation.

GREECE.—According to advices of September 7, a five days' quarantine is ordered at the island of St. Georges for vessels arriving from Glasgow. Other arrivals from Great Britain are subject to strict sanitary observation.

**MALTA.**—On September 3 the requirements included under No. 2 C and 5 C of the order of July 27 of this year are suspended. These were directed against Egypt, Syria, Trapezunt, and the Mediterranean ports of Asia Minor, and were intended to prevent the introduction of plague.

**ALGIERS.**—The sanitary authorities at the seaports are notified by the Governor-General that from and after September 12 all arrivals from ports of Great Britain and Ireland must be provided with sanitary passes.

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**—On August 2 the following measures were put in force: Sydney and all ports and coasts named in the previous order, with the exception of Karachi, Aden, Djiddah, and the coasts of the Hedjaz between Lith and Yambo, are declared plague infected. The importation of coolies into the colony from Nieuschwang and Hongkong is prohibited. All vessels arriving from Saigon and Chinese ports are subject to observation.

**ARGENTINA.**—According to advices of August 2, persons arriving from Europe are subject to ten days' quarantine on Martin Garcia, provided they arrive in vessels which have touched at Rio de Janiero.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

*Sanitary improvement in Buenos Ayres during the last ten years.*

Buenos Ayres, August 17, 1900.

SIR: Thinking it might be of some possible interest, I beg leave to call attention to an important sanitary conclusion drawn from a paper recently read by Dr. Antonio F. Pinero before the international congress of hygiene in Paris on the sanitary condition of the city of Buenos Ayres. The contention was that the steady improvement in the city's health as indicated by the death rate was due to the extent and excellence of the city's sanitary improvements and regulations as showing their effectiveness to preserve the public health and prevent the spread of epidemic disease, and leading to the conclusion that there could be no reasonable apprehension of any sudden or widespread epidemic in Buenos Ayres, nor need of any extreme quarantine precautions. Briefly, the health statistics of the city referred to make this exhibit: 1890, death rate per thousand, 30; 1891, death rate per thousand, 24.3; 1892, death rate per thousand, 24; 1893, death rate per thousand, 22.4; 1894, death rate per thousand, 22.7; 1895, death rate per thousand, 22; 1896, death rate per thousand, 19.1; 1897, death rate per thousand, 19.2; 1898, death rate per thousand, 17.6; 1899, death rate per thousand, 17.

After full consideration of the facts, the congress agreed that the imposition of quarantine upon arrivals from infected ports was unnecessary in view of the extent of the city's sanitary works which practically precluded the spread of any epidemic disease.

This interpretation put on the city's health statistics by the highest sanitary authority would seem to entitle Buenos Ayres to be considered one of the healthy cities of the world. The result is certainly reassuring to the inhabitants of the city.

Respectfully,  
Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

WM. E. LORD.

#### AUSTRIA.

*Plague information from various countries.*

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, September 21, 1900.

SIR: In the absence of Dr. Anderson, I have the honor to submit the